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(54) **ELECTRONIC DEVICE**

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H05K 1/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H05K 1/181** (2013.01); **H05K 1/0216** (2013.01); **H05K 1/028** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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USPC 361/749
See application file for complete search history.

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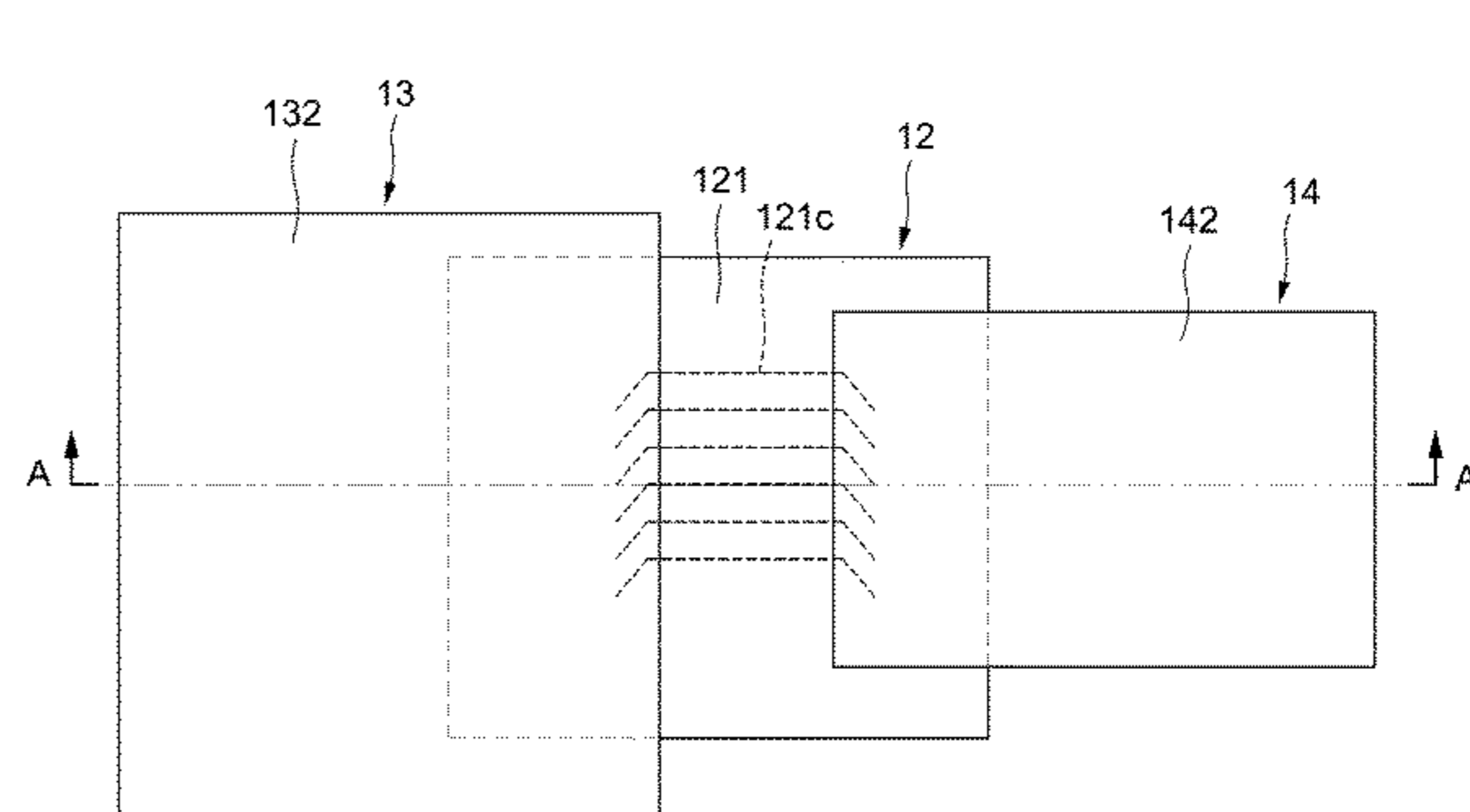
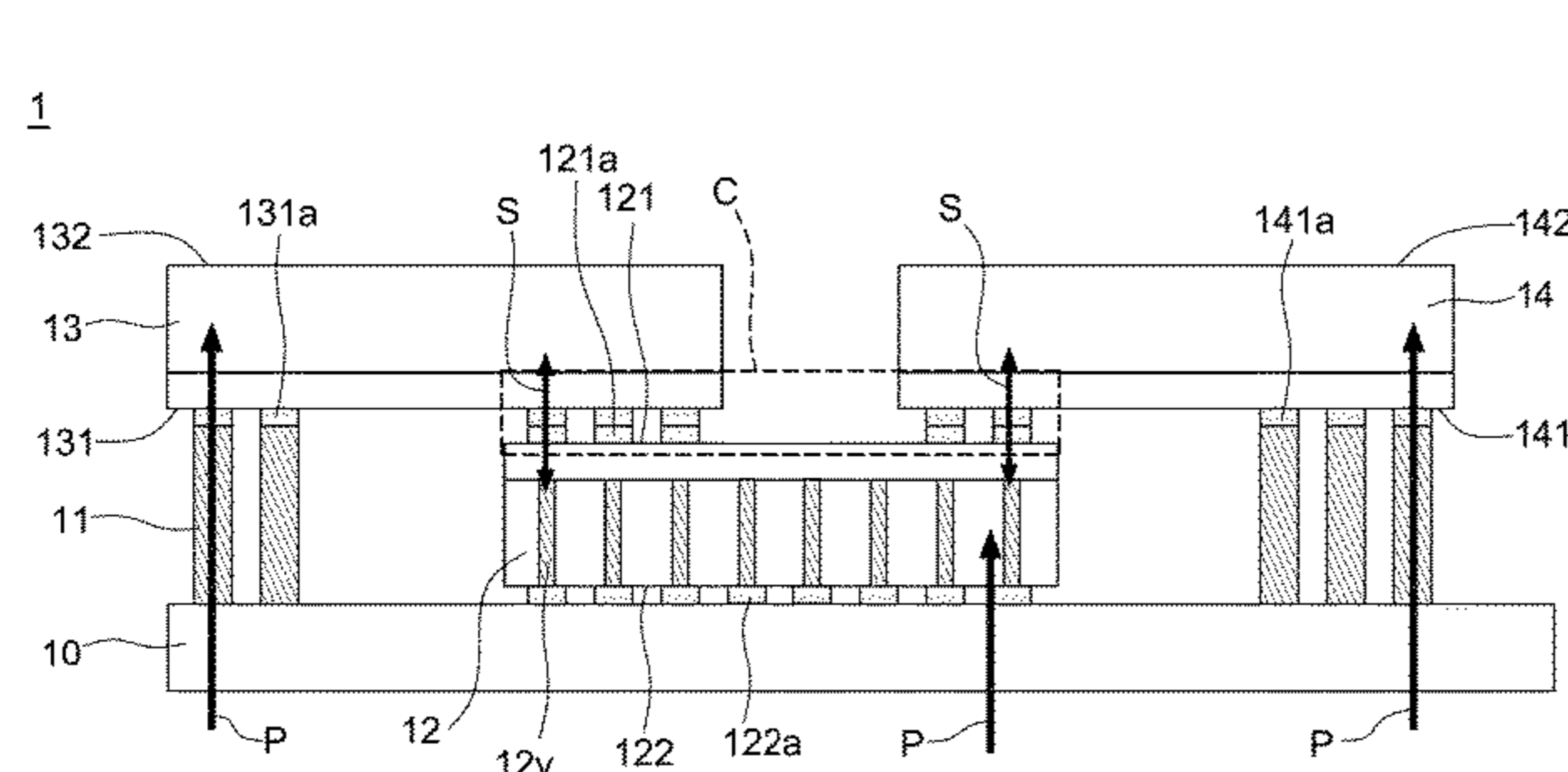
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An electronic device is disclosed. The electronic device includes a carrier including a first portion, a second portion over the first portion, and a third portion connecting the first portion and the second portion. The electronic device also includes a first electronic component disposed between the first portion and the second portion. An active surface of the first electronic component faces the second portion. The electronic device also includes a second electronic component disposed over the second portion. The first portion is configured to transmit a first power signal to a backside surface of the first electronic component opposite to the active surface.

20 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



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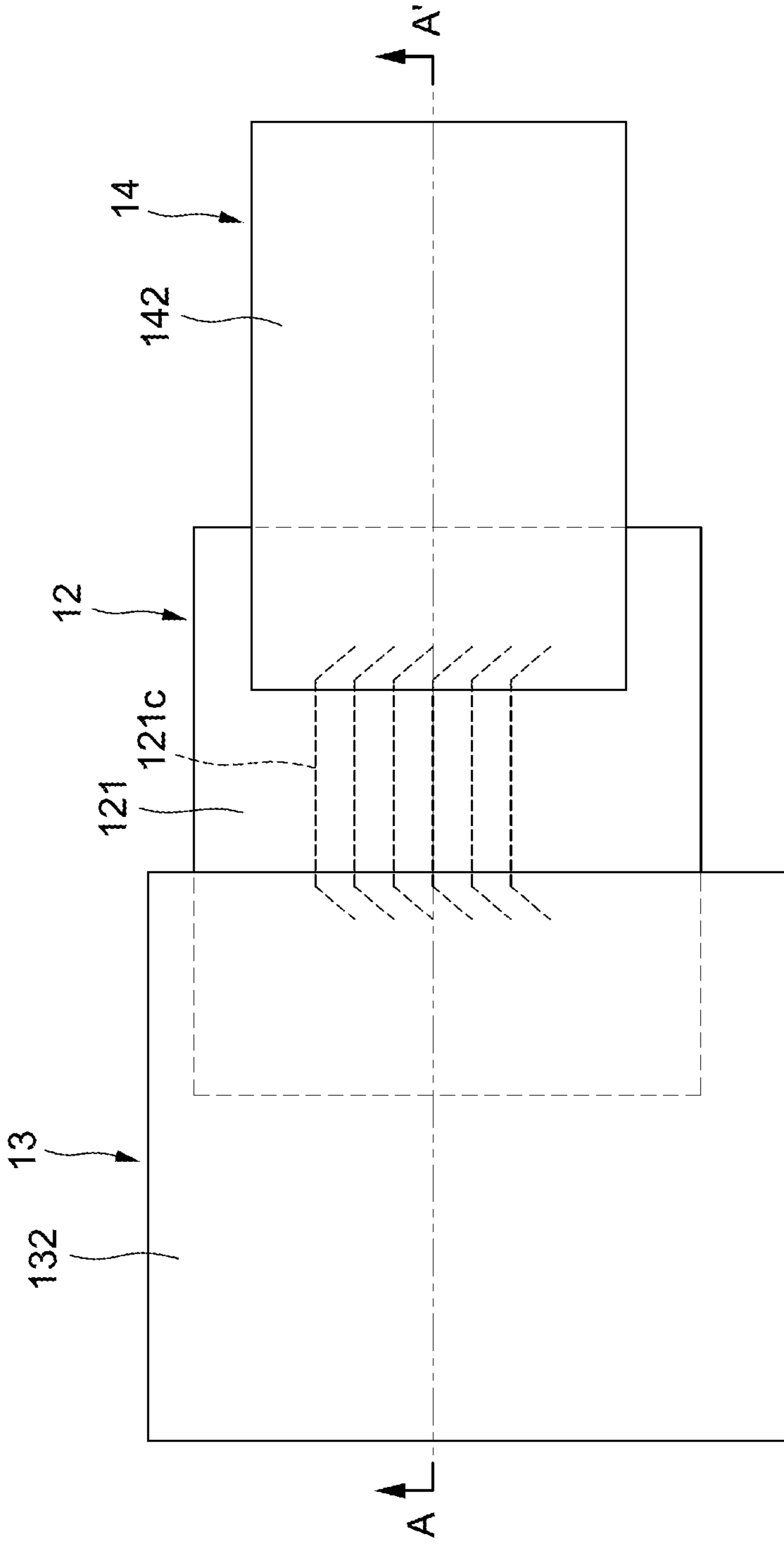


FIG. 1B

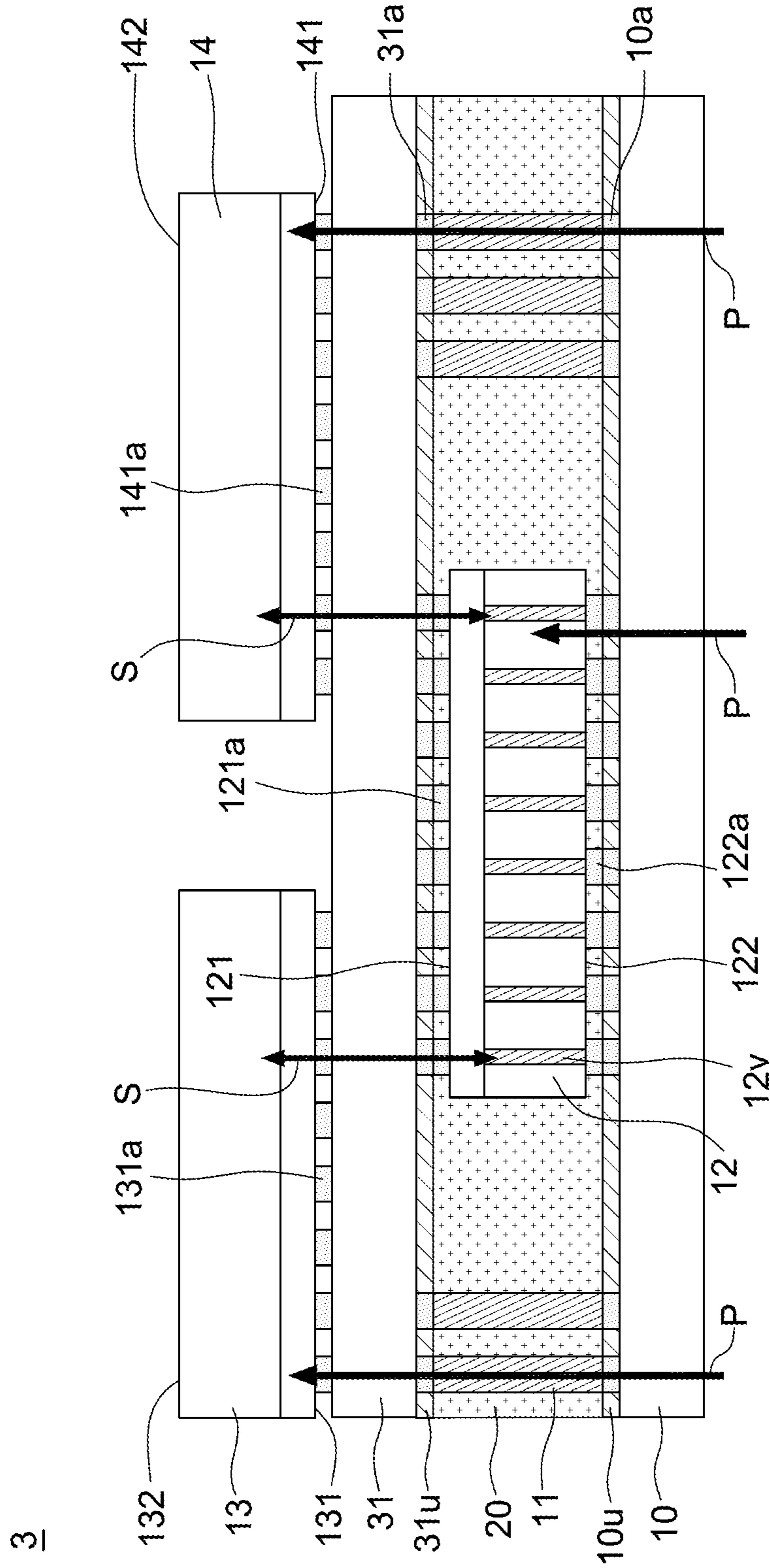


FIG. 3

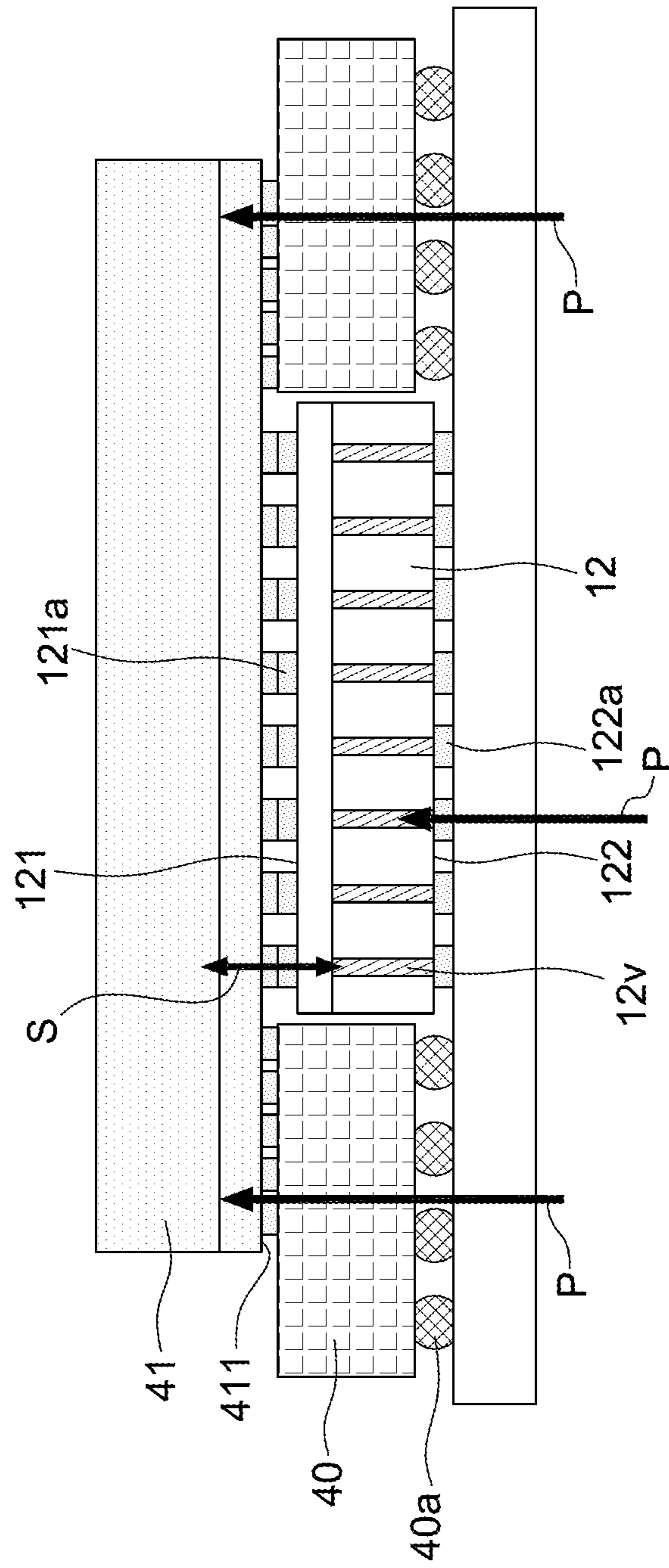


FIG. 4A

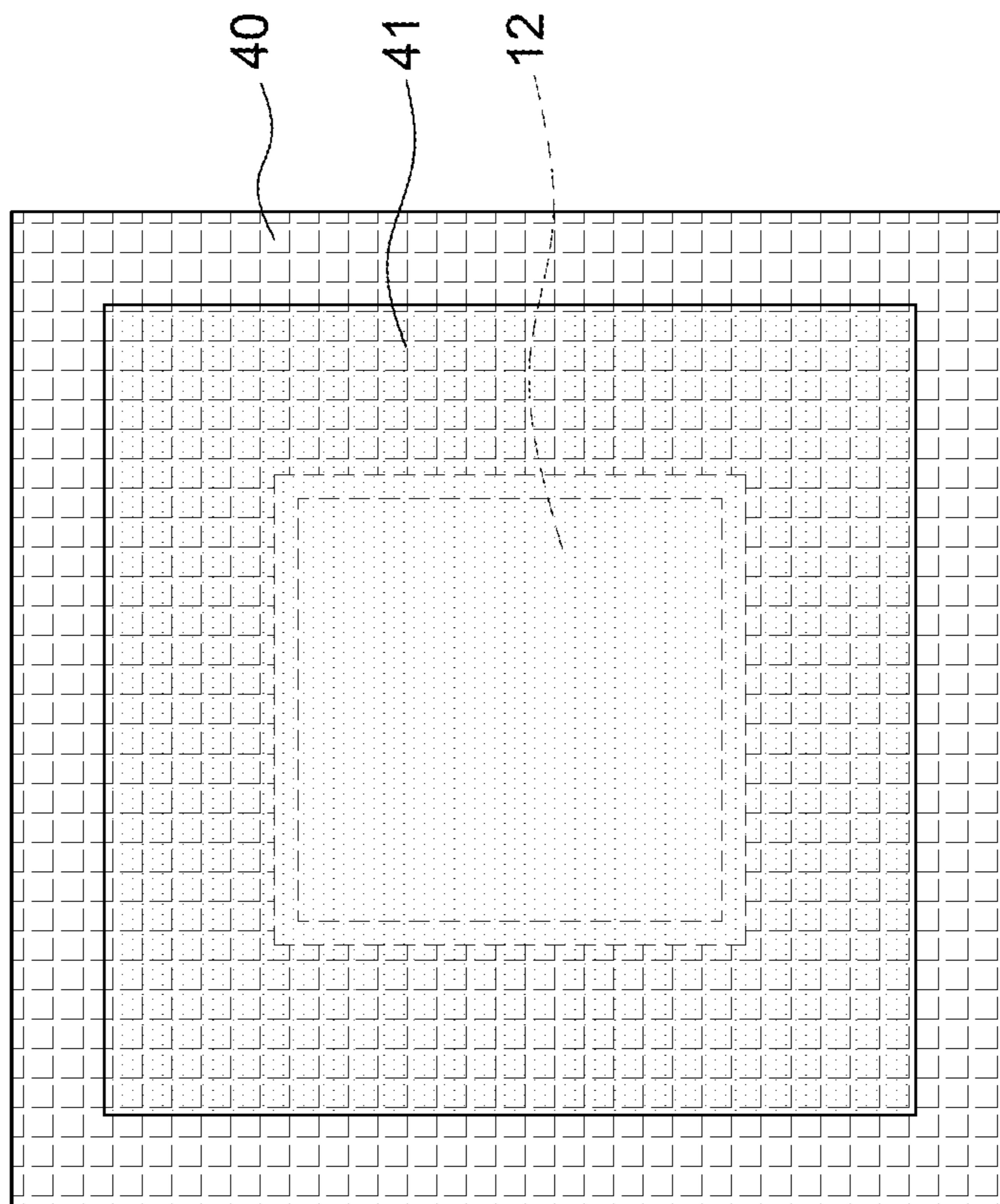
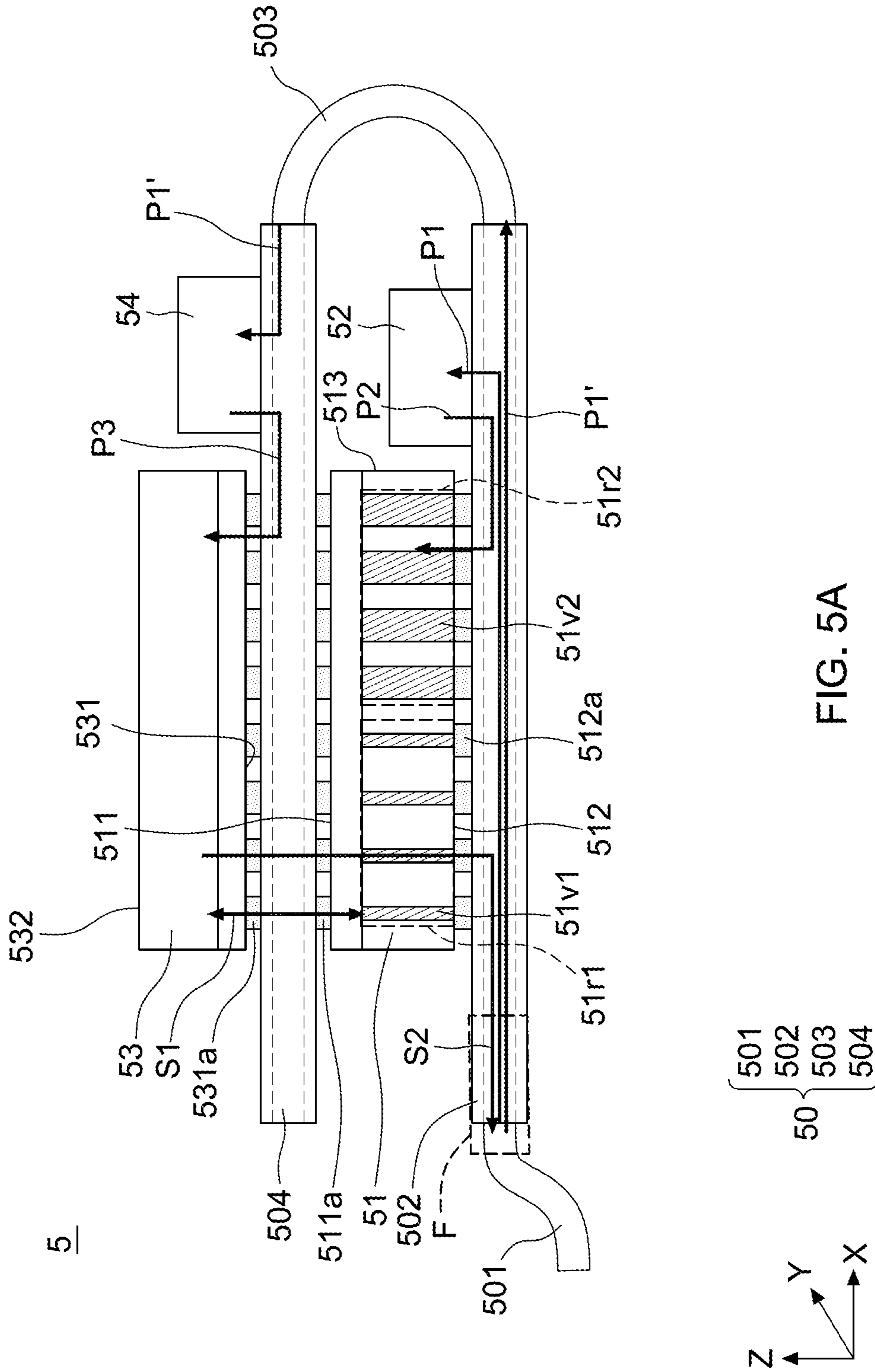


FIG. 4B



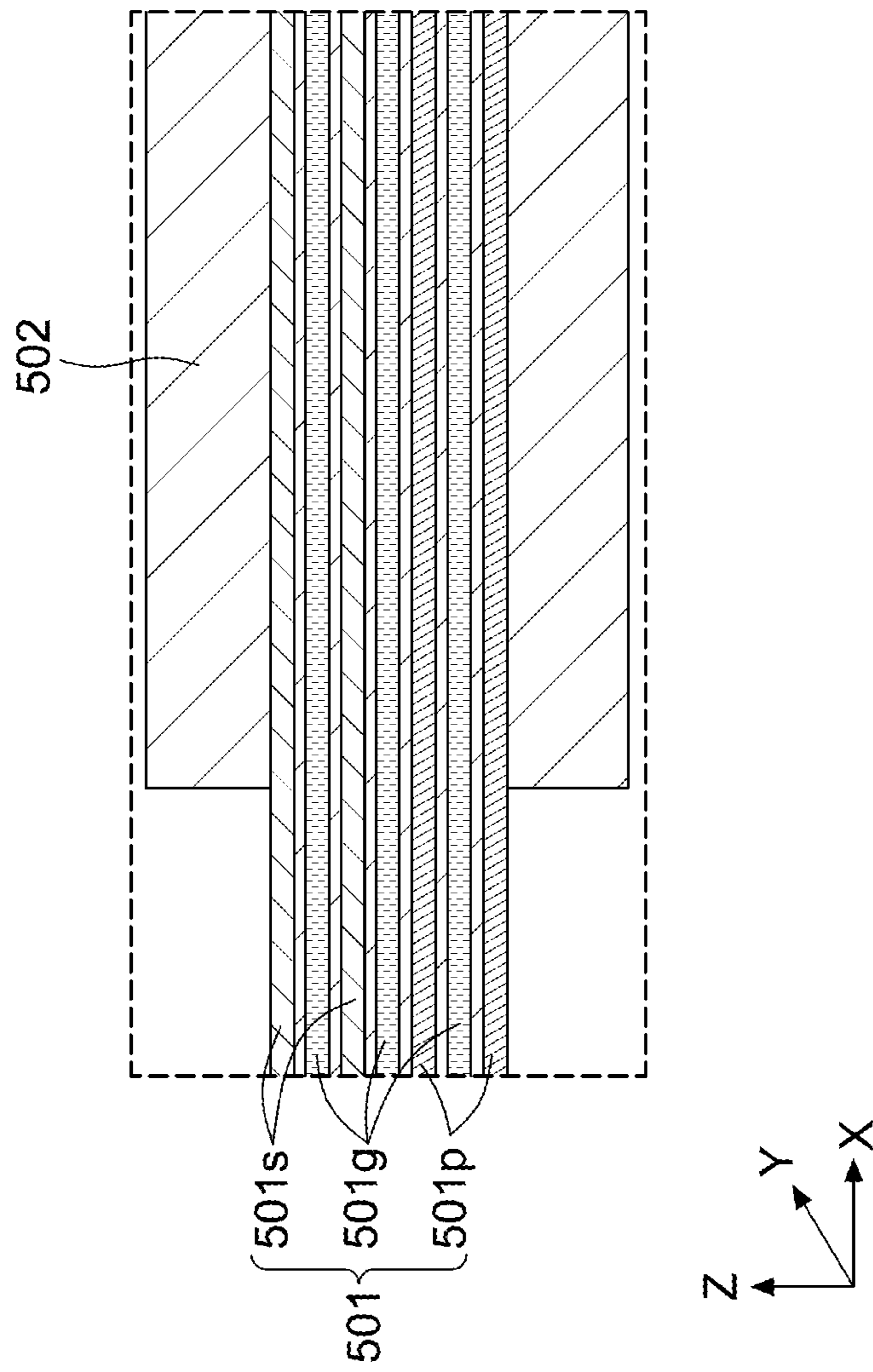


FIG. 5B

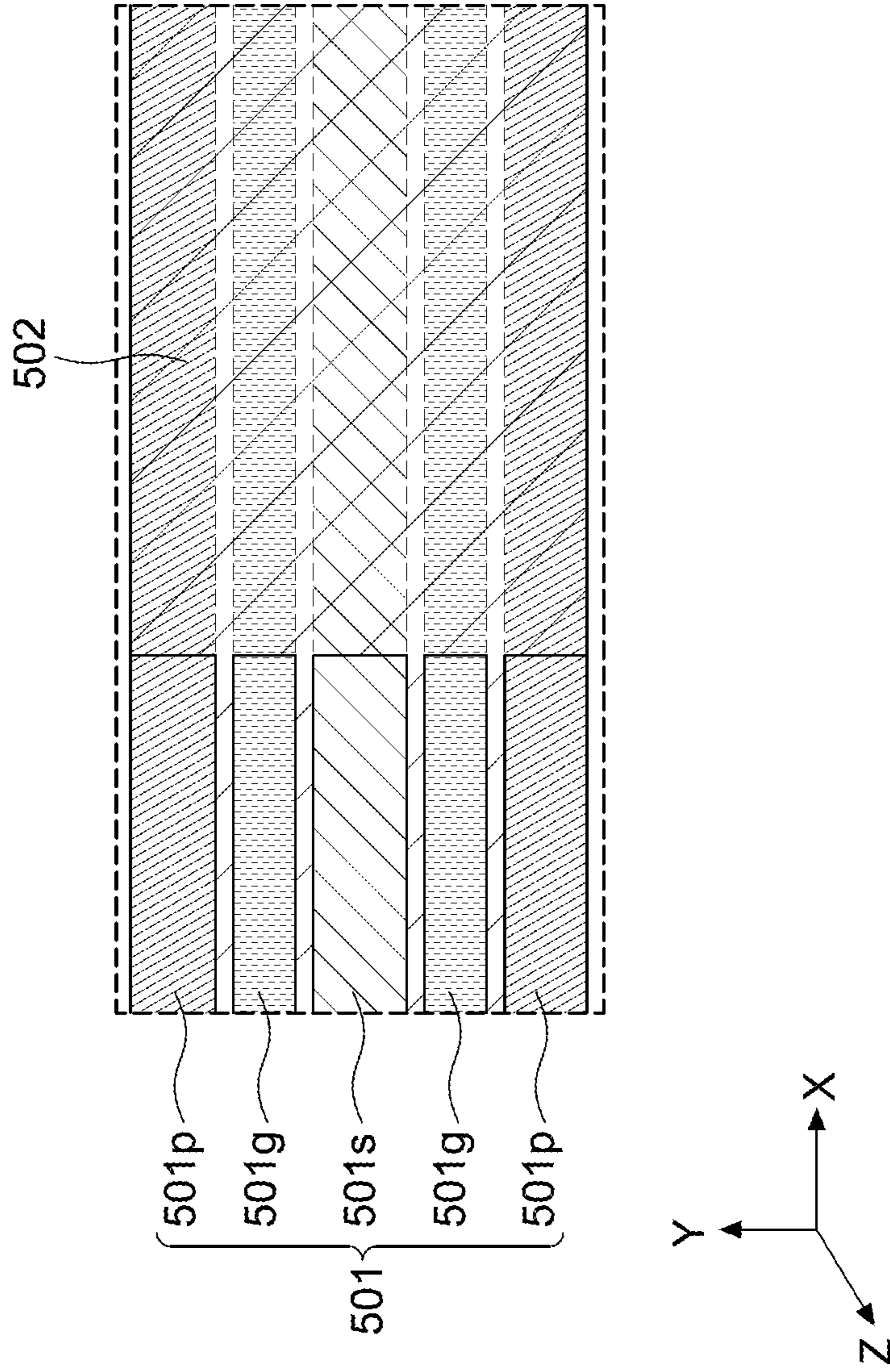


FIG. 5C

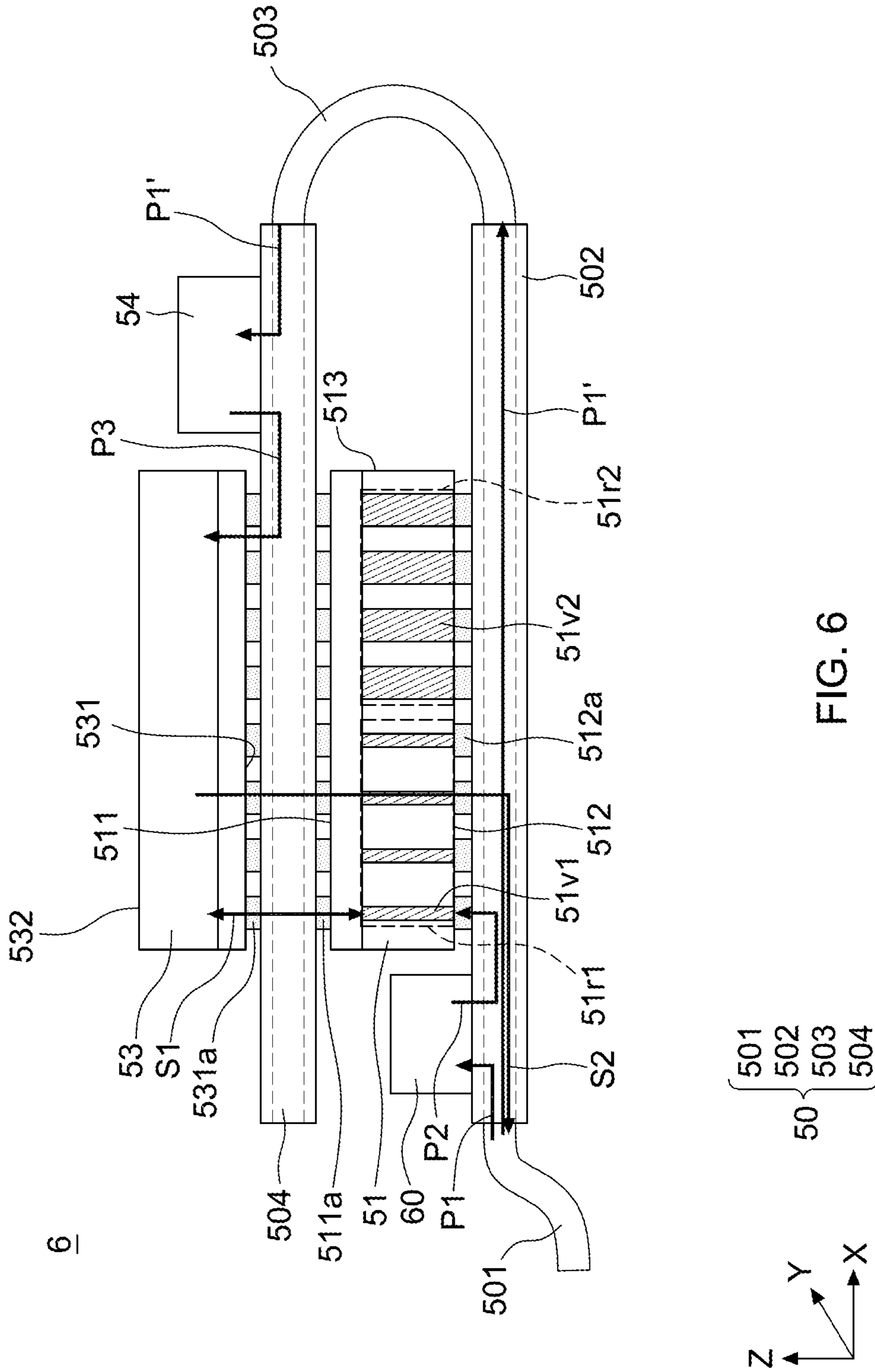


FIG. 6

1**ELECTRONIC DEVICE**

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Disclosure

The present disclosure relates to an electronic device, and in particular to an electronic device having an electronic component and a power regulator.

2. Description of the Related Art

An interconnect component (such as a substrate, an interposer and a printed circuit board (PCB)) may bridge components and provide electrical connections among the same. Conventionally, power signals and electrical signals (such as high-speed signals) are transmitted through the same surface (i.e., the active surface) of a component. Therefore, input/output (I/O) pins carrying electrical signals may be occupied and limited. In addition, power regulating devices require passive components, such as inductors and capacitors. To adapt to demands of high-speed data communication, more passive components are needed, and parasitic effects exhibited from the passive components may affect electronic performance of the high-speed circuitry.

SUMMARY

In some embodiments, an electronic device includes a carrier including a first portion, a second portion over the first portion, and a third portion connecting the first portion and the second portion. The electronic device also includes a first electronic component disposed between the first portion and the second portion. An active surface of the first electronic component faces the second portion. The electronic device also includes a second electronic component disposed over the second portion. The first portion is configured to transmit a first power signal to a backside surface of the first electronic component opposite to the active surface.

In some embodiments, an electronic device includes a carrier including a first portion, a second portion over the first portion, and a third portion connecting the first portion and the second portion. The electronic device also includes a first electronic component disposed between the first portion and the second portion and disposed on a side of the third portion. The first electronic component comprises a first region and a second region between the first region and the third portion. The first region is configured to provide a non-power path between the first electronic component and an external device, and the second region is configured to provide a power path.

In some embodiments, an electronic device includes a carrier including a first rigid portion, a second rigid portion over the first rigid portion, and a flexible portion connecting between the first rigid portion and the second rigid portion. The electronic device also includes a first electronic component disposed between the first rigid portion and the second rigid portion. A backside surface of the first electronic component faces the first rigid portion. The electronic device also includes a second electronic component disposed over the second rigid portion. The first rigid portion is configured to transmit a first power signal and to transmit a second power signal to the backside surface of the first electronic component, the second power signal being generated by regulating the first power signal. The second rigid portion is configured to transmit a third power signal and to

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transmit a fourth power signal to the second electronic component, the fourth power signal being generated by regulating the third power signal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Aspects of some embodiments of the present disclosure are readily understood from the following detailed description when read with the accompanying figures. It is noted that various structures may not be drawn to scale, and dimensions of the various structures may be arbitrarily increased or reduced for clarity of discussion.

FIG. 1A is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 1B is a top view of an exemplary part of an electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4A is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4B is a top view of an exemplary part of an electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5A is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5B is a cross-section of an exemplary part of an electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5C is a top view of an exemplary part of an electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 6 is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 7 is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Common reference numerals are used throughout the drawings and the detailed description to indicate the same or similar components. Embodiments of the present disclosure will be readily understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

The following disclosure provides many different embodiments, or examples, for implementing different features of the provided subject matter. Specific examples of components and arrangements are described below to explain certain aspects of the present disclosure. These are, of course, merely examples and are not intended to be limiting. For example, the formation of a first feature over or on a second feature in the description that follows may include embodiments in which the first and second features are formed or disposed in direct contact, and may also include embodiments in which additional features may be formed or disposed between the first and second features, such that the first and second features may not be in direct

contact. In addition, the present disclosure may repeat reference numerals and/or letters in the various examples. This repetition is for the purpose of simplicity and clarity and does not in itself dictate a relationship between the various embodiments and/or configurations discussed.

FIG. 1A is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device **1** according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the electronic device **1** may include a package, such as a semiconductor device package. In some embodiments, the electronic device **1** may include a carrier **10**, one or more conductive elements **11** and electronic components **12**, **13**, **14**.

In some embodiments, the carrier **10** may include, for example, a printed circuit board (PCB), such as a paper-based copper foil laminate, a composite copper foil laminate, or a polymer-impregnated glass-fiber-based copper foil laminate. In some embodiments, the carrier **10** may include an interconnection structure, such as a redistribution layer (RDL) and/or a grounding element.

The carrier **10** may include one or more conductive pads (not shown) in proximity to, adjacent to, or embedded in and exposed by one or more surfaces of the carrier **10**. The conductive pads may be configured for electrical connections, including, for example, the power routing path (or the power path) and the non-power routing path (or the non-power path) in the electronic device **1**.

As used herein, a power path may refer to a path dedicated to power supply connections. Additionally, a non-power path may refer to a path through which a non-power signal may be transmitted. Non-power signal may include analog signals, digital signals, clock signals or other electrical signals other than power signals.

The conductive element **11** may be disposed on the carrier **10** and spaced apart from the electronic component **12**. In some embodiments, the conductive element **11** may include a conductive via or a conductive pillar. In some embodiments, the conductive element **11** may include conductive materials, such as copper (Cu), tin (Sn), aluminum (Al), gold (Au), silver (Ag), tungsten (W), nickel (Ni), or other suitable materials. In some embodiments, the conductive elements **11** may surround one or more lateral surfaces of the electronic component **12**.

There may be one or more conductive elements **11** connected between the carrier **10** and the electronic component **13**. Similarly, there may be one or more conductive elements **11** connected between the carrier **10** and the electronic component **14**. The location and number of the conductive elements **11** in the electronic device **1** are not intended to limit the present disclosure. For example, the number of the conductive elements **11** connected between the carrier **10** and the electronic component **13** may be greater, less, or equal to the number of the conductive elements **11** connected between the carrier **10** and the electronic component **14**.

The electronic component **12** may be disposed on the carrier **10**. In some embodiments, the electronic component **12** may include a surface **121** facing away from the carrier **10** and a surface **122** (which is opposite to the surface **121**) facing the carrier **10**. The surface **121** may include an active surface and the surface **122** may include a backside surface or a rear surface.

In some embodiments, the electronic component **12** may be electrically connected with the carrier **10** by way of flip-chip or wire-bond techniques. In some embodiments, the electronic component **12** may be electrically connected to the carrier **10** through electrical contacts **122a** on the surface **122**. In some embodiments, the electronic compo-

nent **12** may be electrically connected to the electronic component **13** and the electronic component **14** through electrical contacts **121a** on the surface **121**.

In some embodiments, the electronic component **12** may include one or more conductive vias **12v**. In some embodiments, the conductive via **12v** may extend between the surface **121** and the surface **122**. In some embodiments, the conductive via **12v** may electrically connect with the carrier **10** through the electrical contact **122a**. In some embodiments, each of the conductive via **12v** may be substantially aligned with a corresponding one of the electrical contacts **122a**. In some embodiments, each of the conductive via **12v** may be substantially aligned with a corresponding one of the electrical contacts **121a**.

The electronic component **13** may be disposed on the conductive element **11** and the electronic component **12**. In some embodiments, the electronic component **13** may include a surface **131** facing the carrier **10** and a surface **132** (which is opposite to the surface **131**) facing away from the carrier **10**. The surface **131** may include an active surface and the surface **132** may include a backside surface.

In some embodiments, the electronic component **13** may be electrically connected to the conductive element **11**. In some embodiments, the electronic component **13** may be electrically connected to the electronic component **12** through an electrical contact **131a** on the surface **131** and the electrical contact **121a** on the surface **121** of the electronic component **12**. In some embodiments, the electrical connection between the electronic component **13** and the electronic component **12** may be obtained by solder bonding, Cu-to-Cu bonding, or hybrid bonding.

Similar to the electronic component **13**, the electronic component **14** may be disposed on the conductive element **11** and the electronic component **12**. In some embodiments, the electronic component **14** may include a surface **141** facing the carrier **10** and a surface **142** (which is opposite to the surface **141**) facing away from the carrier **10**. The surface **141** may include an active surface and the surface **142** may include a backside surface.

In some embodiments, the electronic component **14** may be electrically connected to the conductive element **11**. In some embodiments, the electronic component **14** may be electrically connected to the electronic component **12** through an electrical contact **141a** on the surface **141** and the electrical contact **121a** on the surface **121** of the electronic component **12**. In some embodiments, the electrical connection between the electronic component **14** and the electronic component **12** may be obtained by solder bonding, Cu-to-Cu bonding, or hybrid bonding.

In some embodiments, the electronic components **12**, **13** and **14** may each include an active device or an active component. In some embodiments, the electronic components **12**, **13** and **14** may each be or include circuits or circuit elements that rely on an external power supply to control or modify electrical signals.

In some embodiments, the electronic components **12**, **13**, and **14** may each include a processor, a controller, a memory, or an input/output (I/O) buffer, etc. More specifically, the electronic component **12** may include, for example, a central processing unit (CPU), a microprocessor unit (MPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU), a microcontroller unit (MCU), an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field-programmable gate array (FPGA), or another type of integrated circuits (ICs). The electronic component **13** may include, for example, a non-volatile memory (such as a flash memory and a read-only memory (ROM)) or a volatile memory (such as a Dynamic Random Access Memory

(DRAM)). The electronic component **14** may include, for example, a radio frequency (RF) IC or another component for wireless transmission. For example, an ASIC may be disposed on the carrier **10**, and a memory and an RF IC may be disposed or stacked on the ASIC.

The location and number of the electronic components in the electronic device **1** are not intended to limit the present disclosure. For example, the ASIC and the memory may be stacked on the RF IC. Otherwise, the ASIC and the RF IC may be stacked on the memory. Also, there may be any number of electronic components in the electronic device **1** based on design requirements.

In some embodiments, an electrical signal may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13**. For example, a non-power path "S" may pass through the surfaces **121** and **131**. The non-power path S may be configured to transmit an electrical signal between the electronic component **12** and the electronic component **13**. In some embodiments, the non-power path S may be free from passing through the carrier **10**. For example, the communication (such as high-speed communication) between the electronic component **12** and the electronic component **13** may be completed or achieved without another interconnect component (such as a substrate, an interposer, a PCB or a bridge component).

Similarly, an electrical signal may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **141**) of the electronic component **14**. For example, a non-power path "S" may pass through the surfaces **121** and **141**. The non-power path S may be configured to transmit an electrical signal between the electronic component **12** and the electronic component **14**. In some embodiments, the non-power path S may be free from passing through the carrier **10**. For example, the communication (such as high-speed communication) between the electronic component **12** and the electronic component **14** may be completed or achieved without another interconnect component (such as a substrate, an interposer, a PCB or a bridge component).

In other words, a circuit region or an interconnection region "C" (indicated in FIG. 1A by a dashed box) may be formed between the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13**, and between the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **141**) of the electronic component **14**. The circuit region C may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish the one or more non-power paths S. The circuit region C may include a high-speed circuitry region and/or a high-density circuitry region. For example, the circuit density of the circuit region C may be relatively higher than that of the other circuit regions of the electronic device **1**. For example, the line spacing and/or the pad pitch of the circuit region C may be relatively narrower than that of the other circuit regions of the electronic device **1**.

In some embodiments, the surface **131** of the electronic component **13** may include a first region connecting to the electronic component **12** and a second region connecting to the conductive element **11**. The line spacing and/or the pad pitch (such as the pad pitch of the electrical contact **131a**) in the first region of the surface **131** may be less than that in the second region of the surface **131**. In some embodiments, the surface **141** of the electronic component **14** may include a first region connecting to the electronic component **12** and a second region connecting to the conductive element **11**. The

line spacing and/or the pad pitch (such as the pad pitch of the electrical contact **141a**) in the first region of the surface **141** may be less than that in the second region of the surface **141**.

In some embodiments, the electronic component **13** and the electronic component **14** may be electrically connected or communicated with each other through the circuit region C. In some embodiments, the electronic component **13** and the electronic component **14** may be electrically connected or communicated with each other through the surface **121** of the electronic component **12**. For example, one or more conductive traces (such as the conductive traces **121c** in FIG. 1B) may be configured to connect the electronic component **13** and the electronic component **14**. For example, an electrical signal (or a non-power signal) may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12**.

The carrier **10** may provide power and/or ground connections to the electronic components **12**, **13** and **14**. For example, the carrier **10** may have a connector or terminal configured to electrically connect with a power source and/or a power regulating device (not illustrated in FIG. 1A).

For example, the carrier **10** may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish a power path "P" for transmitting a power signal (from the power source or the power regulating device) to the backside surface (e.g., the surface **122**) of the electronic component **12**. For example, the backside surface (e.g., the surface **122**) of the electronic component **12** may be configured to receive a power signal while the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** may be configured to receive an electronic signal.

For example, the carrier **10** and the conductive element **11** may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish a power path "P" for transmitting a power signal to the active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13**. For example, a part of the active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13** may be configured to receive a power signal while another part (e.g., a part in the circuit region C) may be configured to receive an electronic signal.

For example, the carrier **10** and the conductive element **11** may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish a power path "P" for transmitting a power signal to the active surface (e.g., the surface **141**) of the electronic component **14**. For example, a part of the active surface (e.g., the surface **141**) of the electronic component **14** may be configured to receive a power signal while another part (e.g., a part in the circuit region C) may be configured to receive an electronic signal.

In some other embodiments, the conductive element **11** may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish a non-power path. For example, a non-power signal may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13** and carrier **10** through the conductive element **11**. In some other embodiments, the conductive element **11** may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish a non-power path. For example, a non-power signal may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **141**) of the electronic component **14** and carrier **10** through the conductive element **11**.

In some other embodiments, a power signal from the carrier **10** to the active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13** may be transmitted through the

backside surface (e.g., the surface **122**) of the electronic component **12**, the conductive via **12** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12**. Similarly, a power signal from the carrier **10** to the active surface (e.g., the surface **141**) of the electronic component **14** may be transmitted through the backside surface (e.g., the surface **122**) of the electronic component **12**, the conductive via **12** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12**. In such embodiments, power paths may pass through the circuit region C. In such embodiments, power paths may pass through active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** without another interconnect component (such as a substrate, an interposer, a PCB or a bridge component). Similarly, in such embodiments, power paths may pass through active surface (e.g., the surface **141**) of the electronic component **14** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** without another interconnect component.

In a comparative embodiment, components or chips may be side-by-side or packaged through a Package-on-Package (PoP) technology. An interconnect component (such as a substrate, an interposer, a PCB or a bridge component) may be used to connect active surfaces of the components. Power signals and electrical signals are transmitted through the active surfaces. Therefore, I/O pins for carrying electrical signals may be occupied and limited. In addition, the transmission of the electrical signals may be adversely impacted by parasitic effects exhibited from passive components in the power paths.

According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, by directly connecting the electronic components face-to-face, the non-power path can be shorter than if connecting the electronic components through an interconnect component (such as a substrate, an interposer, a PCB or a bridge component).

In addition, a power signal may be transmitted to the electronic component **12** through the backside surface (e.g., the surface **122**) without consuming I/O pins on the surface **121** of the electronic component **12**. Thus, more I/O pins can be used to transmit an electronic signal in the circuit region C. The circuit region C may be disposed farther from the power signal and the impact from parasitic effects may be reduced. All in all, package size can be miniaturized, signal propagation delay reduced, and electronic performance improved.

FIG. **1B** is a top view of an exemplary part of an electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the electronic device **1** in FIG. **1A** may have a top view as shown in FIG. **1B**. In some embodiments, the electronic device in FIG. **1B** along the line A-A' may have a cross-section as shown in FIG. **1A**.

From a top view as shown in FIG. **1B**, a surface area of the electronic component **13** may be greater than a surface area of the electronic component **12**. A surface area of the electronic component **12** may be greater than a surface area of the electronic component **14**.

A width of the electronic component **13** may be greater than a width of the electronic component **12**. A width of the electronic component **12** may be greater than a width of the electronic component **14**.

FIG. **2** is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device **2** according to some embodiments of the present

disclosure. The electronic device **2** is similar to the electronic device **1** in FIG. **1A**, with differences therebetween as follows.

The electronic device **2** further includes an encapsulant **20**. In some embodiments, the encapsulant **20** may include an epoxy resin having fillers, a molding compound (e.g., an epoxy molding compound or another molding compound), a polyimide, a phenolic compound or material, a material with a silicone dispersed therein, or a combination thereof.

The encapsulant **20** may be disposed on the carrier **10** and cover, encapsulate or surround the electronic component **12**. One or more electrical contacts **121a** on the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** may be exposed from the encapsulant **20**.

The conductive element **11** may penetrate the encapsulant **20**. For example, the conductive element **11** may be surrounded or partially covered by the encapsulant **20**. A part of each of the conductive element **11** may be exposed from the encapsulant **20**. In some embodiments, the encapsulant **20** may be configured to support and protect the conductive element **11**.

The electronic component **13** may be disposed on the encapsulant **20** and electrically connected with the electrical contacts **121a** and the conductive elements **11** exposed from the encapsulant **20**. The electronic component **14** may be disposed on the encapsulant **20** and electrically connected with the electrical contacts **121a** and the conductive elements **11** exposed from the encapsulant **20**.

FIG. **3** is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device **3** according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. The electronic device **3** is similar to the electronic device **1** in FIG. **1A**, with differences therebetween as follows.

The electronic device **3** further includes the encapsulant **20** and an interconnection structure **31**. Some detailed descriptions of the encapsulant **20** may refer to the corresponding preceding paragraphs and are not repeated hereinafter for conciseness.

The conductive element **11** may penetrate the encapsulant **20**. The conductive element **11** may connect between the carrier **10** and the interconnection structure **31**. The conductive element **11** may connect between a conductive pad **10a** on the carrier **10** and a conductive pad **31a** on the interconnection structure **31**. An underfill **10u** may be disposed between the encapsulant **20** and the carrier **10**. An underfill **31u** may be disposed between the encapsulant **20** and the interconnection structure **31**.

The interconnection structure **31** may be disposed on the electronic component **12**. The interconnection structure **31** may include an interposer or include interposer-like wiring to form a structure which may be regarded as an interposer or a fan-out substrate. In some embodiments, the interconnection structure **31** may include, for example, silicon (Si), glass or other suitable materials. The interconnection structure **31** may include a conductive via (such as a Through-Silicon Via (TSV)) and/or an RDL. The interconnection structure **31** may be configured to provide a lateral routing path for connecting more electronic components to the electronic component **12**.

In some embodiments, the interconnection structure **31** may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish the one or more non-power paths S between the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13**, and between the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **141**) of the electronic

component **14**. In some embodiments, the interconnection structure **31** may include a high-speed circuitry region and/or a high-density circuitry region.

In some embodiments, the carrier **10**, the conductive element **11** and the interconnection structure **31** may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish a power path **P** for transmitting a power signal to the active surface (e.g., the surface **131**) of the electronic component **13**. For example, the interconnection structure **31** may be configured to receive a power signal from the conductive element **11** and transmit the power signal to the electronic component **13**.

In some embodiments, the carrier **10**, the conductive element **11** and the interconnection structure **31** may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish a power path **P** for transmitting a power signal to the active surface (e.g., the surface **141**) of the electronic component **14**. For example, the interconnection structure **31** may be configured to receive a power signal from the conductive element **11** and transmit the power signal to the electronic component **14**.

FIG. **4** is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device **4** according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. The electronic device **4** is similar to the electronic device **1** in FIG. **1A**, with differences therebetween as follows.

The conductive element **11** of the electronic device **1** is replaced with an interconnection structure **40**. The interconnection structure **40** may be disposed on the carrier **10** and may be electrically connected with the carrier **10** through an electrical contact **40a**. The interconnection structure **40** may surround the electronic component **12**. The interconnection structure **40** may include a frame board or a ring board. The interconnection structure **40** may define a space or a hole for accommodating the electronic component **12**.

An electronic component **41** may be disposed on the electronic component **12** and the interconnection structure **40**. The electronic component **41** may be similar to the electronic components **13** and **14** in FIG. **1A**. Therefore, some detailed descriptions may refer to the corresponding preceding paragraphs and are not repeated hereinafter for conciseness.

In some embodiments, an electrical signal may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **121**) of the electronic component **12** and an active surface (e.g., the surface **411**) of the electronic component **41**. For example, a non-power path **S** may pass through the surfaces **121** and **411**. The non-power path **S** may be configured to transmit an electrical signal between the electronic component **12** and the electronic component **41**.

In some embodiments, the carrier **10** and the interconnection structure **40** may be configured to provide, define, construct, or establish a power path **P** for transmitting a power signal to the active surface (e.g., the surface **411**) of the electronic component **41**. For example, the interconnection structure **40** may be configured to receive a power signal from the carrier **10** and transmit the power signal to the electronic component **41**.

FIG. **4B** is a top view of an exemplary part of an electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the electronic device **4** in FIG. **4A** may have a top view as shown in FIG. **4B**. In some embodiments, the electronic device in FIG. **4B** may have a cross-section as shown in FIG. **4A**.

The electronic component **12** may be disposed in a space or a hole defined by the interconnection structure **40**. The

electronic component **41** may be disposed on the interconnection structure **40** to cover the electronic component **12**.

In some embodiments, the interconnection structure **40** may provide power paths surrounding one or more lateral surfaces of the electronic component **12**.

FIG. **5A** is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device **5** according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the electronic device **5** may include a package, such as a semiconductor device package. In some embodiments, the electronic device **5** may include a carrier **50**, electronic components **51**, **53**, and power regulating devices **52**, **54**.

The carrier **50** may include portions **501**, **502**, **503**, and **504**. The portion **502** may be connected between the portions **501** and **503**. The portion **503** may be connected between the portions **502** and **504**. The portion **503** may be curved, bent or folded. The portion **504** may be disposed over the portion **502**. The portions **504** and **502** may at least partially overlap along the **Z**-axis.

The portions **501**, **502**, **503** and **504** may include a flexible printed circuit board or a flexible substrate. The flexible printed circuit board may be exposed in the portions **501** and **503**. The portions **502** and **504** are where the flexible printed circuit board is covered or surrounded by a supporting layer. Therefore, a thickness of the portion **503** may be respectively less than a thickness of the portion **502** and a thickness of the portion **504**. In some embodiments, the flexible printed circuit board in the portions **502** and **504** may be sandwiched by two supporting layers. In some other embodiments, the flexible printed circuit board in the portions **502** and **504** may be surrounded by a cladding layer.

In some embodiments, the supporting layer or the cladding layer in the portions **502** and **504** may include a polymeric material, such as an epoxy resin having fillers, a molding compound (e.g., an epoxy molding compound or other molding compound), a polyimide, a phenolic compound or material, a material with a silicone dispersed therein, or a combination thereof.

In some embodiments, the portions **502** and **504** may be more rigid than the portions **501** and **503**. In some embodiments, a Young's modulus of the portions **502** and **504** may be greater than a Young's modulus of the portions **501** and **503**. In some embodiments, the portions **502** and **504** may provide structural support for the electronic components **51** and **53**, and power regulating devices **52** and **54**. In some embodiments, the portions **502** and **504** may include rigid portions. The portions **501** and **503** may include flexible or bendable portions.

In some embodiments, the portion **501** may be configured to electrically connect with a power source or a power supply (not illustrated). The carrier **50** may provide a power path between the power supply and the power regulating device (such as one of the power regulating devices **52** and **54**), which in turn may provide regulated power to the electronic components (such as one of the electronic components **51** and **53**) electrically connected with the carrier **50**.

The electronic component **51** may be disposed on or disposed over the portion **502**. The electronic component **51** may be disposed between the portions **502** and **504**. In some embodiments, the electronic component **51** may include a surface **511** facing the portion **504**, a surface **512** (which is opposite to the surface **511**) facing the portion **502**, and a surface (or a lateral surface) **513** extending between the surface **511** and **512**. The surface **511** may include an active surface and the surface **512** may include a backside surface. The portion **503** may extend from an elevation lower than

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the surface **512** to an elevation higher than the surface **511**. The portion **503** may laterally cover the surface **513** of the electronic component **51**.

The portion **503** may extend between an imaginary line parallel to the surface **511** and an imaginary line parallel to the surface **512**. The portion **503** may exceed over an imaginary line parallel to the surface **511**. The portion **503** may exceed over an imaginary line parallel to the surface **512**. The portion **503** may be configured to function as a shielding structure. For example, the portion **503** may be configured to provide an electromagnetic interference (EMI) protection to prevent the electronic component **51** from being interfered by other electronic components, and vice versa.

In some embodiments, the electronic component **51** may be electrically connected with the portions **502** and **504** by way of flip-chip or wire-bond techniques. In some embodiments, the electronic component **51** may be electrically connected to the portion **502** through an electrical contact **512a** on the surface **512**. In some embodiments, the electronic component **51** may be electrically connected to the portion **504** through an electrical contact **511a** on the surface **511**.

In some embodiments, the electronic component **51** may include one or more conductive vias **51v1** and **51v2**. In some embodiments, the conductive vias **51v1** and **51v2** may extend between the surface **511** and the surface **512**. In some embodiments, the conductive vias **51v1** and **51v2** may partially penetrate the electronic component **51**. In some embodiments, a dimension (such as a width or a diameter) of each of the conductive vias **51v1** may be less than a dimension (such as a width or a diameter) of each of the conductive vias **51v2**.

In some embodiments, the conductive vias **51v1** and **51v2** may electrically connect with the portion **502** through the electrical contact **512a**. In some embodiments, each of the conductive vias **51v1** and **51v2** may be substantially aligned with a corresponding one of the electrical contacts **512a**. In some embodiments, each of the conductive vias **51v1** and **51v2** may be substantially aligned with a corresponding one of the electrical contacts **511a**.

The electronic component **53** may be disposed on or disposed over the portion **504**. In some embodiments, the electronic component **53** may include a surface **531** facing the portion **504** and a surface **532** (which is opposite to the surface **531**) facing away from the portion **504**. The surface **531** may include an active surface and the surface **532** may include a backside surface.

In some embodiments, the electronic component **53** may be electrically connected with the portion **504** by way of flip-chip or wire-bond techniques. In some embodiments, the electronic component **53** may be electrically connected to the portion **504** through an electrical contact **531a** on the surface **531**.

The electronic components **51** and **53** may each be similar to the electronic components **12**, **13**, and **14** in FIG. 1A. Therefore, some detailed descriptions may refer to the corresponding preceding paragraphs and are not repeated hereinafter for conciseness.

The portion **504** may be disposed between the electronic components **51** and **53**. The portion **504** may be configured to provide a non-power path "S1" between the electronic components **51** and **53** for transmitting an electrical signal (e.g., analog signals, digital signals, clock signals or other electrical signals other than power signals) therebetween. For example, an electrical signal may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **511**) of the

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electronic component **51** and the active surface (e.g., the surface **531**) of the electronic component **53** through the non-power path S1.

The electronic components **51** and **53** may be at least partially overlapped with each other vertically (or along a direction substantially perpendicular to a surface of the portion **504** on which the electronic component **53** is disposed). For example, the electronic components **51** and **53** may at least partially overlap along the Z-axis. As such, the non-power path S1 between the electronic components **51** and **53** may be substantially along the Z-axis. Therefore, the non-power path S1 can be short and signal propagation delay can be reduced.

In some embodiments, the portion **504** may include a high-speed circuitry region and/or a high-density circuitry region as the circuit region C in FIG. 1A. For example, the circuit density of the portion **504** may be relatively higher than that of the other portions of the carrier **50**. For example, the line spacing and/or the pad pitch of the portion **504** may be relatively narrower than that of the other portions of the carrier **50**.

The portions **501**, **502**, the conductive vias **51v1**, and the portion **504** may be configured to provide a non-power path "S2" between the electronic component **53** and an external component or device (such as another electronic device connected with the portion **501**) for transmitting an electrical signal therebetween. For example, an electrical signal may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **531**) of the electronic component **53** and the external component through the non-power path S2.

In some embodiments, an external component or device (such as another electronic device connected with the portion **501**) may be electrically connected with the active surface (e.g., the surface **511**) of the electronic component **51** through the portions **501**, **502**, **503** and **504**. Therefore, an electrical signal may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **511**) of the electronic component **51** and the external component through the portions **501**, **502**, **503** and **504**.

In some embodiments, an external component or device (such as another electronic device connected with the portion **501**) may be electrically connected with the active surface (e.g., the surface **531**) of the electronic component **53** through the portions **501**, **502**, **503** and **504**. Therefore, an electrical signal may be transmitted between the active surface (e.g., the surface **531**) of the electronic component **53** and the external component through the portions **501**, **502**, **503** and **504**.

The power regulating device **52** may be disposed on the portion **502**. The power regulating device **52** and the electronic component **51** may be disposed on the same side or the same surface of the portion **502**. For example, the power regulating device **52** may be disposed between the portions **502** and **504**.

The power regulating device **52** may be configured to receive a power signal from a power source through the portions **501** and **502**, as indicated by the power path "P1." The power regulating device **52** may regulate the power signal and provide a regulated power signal to the electronic component **51** through the portion **502**, as indicated by the power path "P2."

In some embodiments, the electronic component **51** may be disposed closer to the power source (which may be connected with the portion **501**) than the power regulating device **52**. In other words, the power regulating device **52** may be disposed farther from the power source than the electronic component **51**. The power path P1 may extend

from a periphery of the portion **501**, across the backside surface (e.g., the surface **512**) of the electronic component **51**, and to the power regulating device **52**.

It is noted that the portion **501** may electrically connect to a power source (which corresponds to the power paths **P1** and **P1'**) and an external component or device (which corresponds to the non-power path **S2**). Grounding paths may be arranged around the non-power path **S2** to reduce electromagnetic interference from the power paths **P1** and **P1'**. However, in some other embodiments, the power source (which corresponds to the power paths **P1** and **P1'**) and the external component or device (which corresponds to the non-power path **S2**) may connect with different portions. For example, two physically separated portions may be connected with the portions **502** and may be respectively configured to provide the power path(s) and the non-power path(s).

As shown in FIG. **5A**, the distance between the portion **501** and the electronic component **51** (e.g., the length of the non-power path **S2**) may be shorter than the distance between the portion **501** and the power regulating device **52** (e.g., the length of the power path **P1**). The I/O pins for the power regulating device **52** may be spaced apart from the non-power path **S2** to reduce electromagnetic interference from the power path **P1**.

In some embodiments, the electronic component **51** may include a first region **51r1** and a second region **51r2**. The second region **51r2** may be disposed between the first region **51r1** and the portion **503**. The conductive vias **51v1** may be disposed in the first region **51r1** and the conductive vias **51v2** may be disposed in the second region **51r2**.

In some embodiments, the first region **51r1** may be configured to provide a non-power path for transmitting a non-power signal. For example, the first region **51r1** may be configured to provide a non-power path between the electronic component **51** and an external component. For example, the first region **51r1** may be configured to provide a non-power path (such as the non-power path **S1**) between the electronic component **51** and the electronic component **53**. For example, the first region **51r1** may be configured to provide a non-power path (such as the non-power path **S2**) between the electronic component **51** and the portion **502**. For example, the electronic component **53** and the portion **502** may be communicated through the first region **51r1** of the electronic component **51**.

In some embodiments, the second region **51r2** may be configured to provide a power path for transmitting a power signal. For example, the second region **51r2** may be configured to provide a power path (such as the non-power path **P2**) between the electronic component **51** and the portion **502**. For example, the second region **51r2** may be configured to provide a power path between the electronic component **53** and the portion **502**.

In some embodiments, the portion **502** may include a first region corresponding to the first region **51r1** and configured to provide a non-power path for transmitting a non-power signal. In some embodiments, the portion **502** may include a second region corresponding to the second region **51r2** and configured to provide a power path for transmitting a power signal.

The power regulating device **54** may be disposed on the portion **504**. The power regulating device **54** and the electronic component **53** may be disposed on the same side or the same surface of the portion **504**. The power regulating device **54** may be configured to receive a power signal from a power source through the portions **501**, **502**, **503** and **504**, as indicated by the power path "P1'." The power regulating

device **54** may regulate the power signal and provide a regulated power signal to the electronic component **53** through the portion **504**, as indicated by the power path "P3."

In some embodiments, the power regulating devices **52** and **54** may each include a power management integrated circuit (PMIC). In some embodiments, the power regulating devices **52** and **54** may each include a voltage regulator, such as a linear regulator (which is configured to maintain a constant output voltage) or a switching regulator (which is configured to generate an output voltage higher than or lower than the input voltage). In some embodiments, the power regulating devices **52** and **54** may each include a step-down (buck) converter, a step-up (boost) converter, an analog-to-digital converter, a digital-to-analog converter, an AC-DC converter, a DC-DC converter, other types of converters, or a combination thereof.

The positions and number of the power regulating devices in the electronic device **5** are not intended to limit the present disclosure. For example, there may be any number of power regulating devices in the electronic device **5** due to design requirements.

FIG. **5B** is a cross-section of an exemplary part of an electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, an interface "F" between the portions **501** and **502** in FIG. **1A** may have an enlarged cross-section as shown in FIG. **5B**.

A flexible printed circuit board or a flexible substrate may include one or more non-power paths **501s**, one or more power paths **501p** and one or more grounding paths **501g**. The flexible printed circuit board may include a multi-layered wiring structure. The flexible printed circuit board may include a plurality of layers stacked along the Z-axis. Each of the non-power paths **501s**, the power paths **501p** and the grounding paths **501g** may be provided by one layer of the flexible printed circuit board.

The flexible printed circuit board extends between the portions **501** and **502**. The flexible printed circuit board in the portion **502** may be sandwiched by two supporting layers to increase rigidity.

The non-power paths **501s** may be similar to the non-power path **S2** in FIG. **5A** and may be configured to transmit an electrical signal (e.g., analog signals, digital signals, clock signals or other electrical signals other than power signals) between the backside surface (e.g., the surface **512**) of the electronic component **51** and an external component.

The power paths **501p** may be similar to the power paths **P1** and **P1'** in FIG. **5A** and may be configured to transmit a power signal to the power regulating device **52** and to transmit a power signal to the power regulating device **54** through the portion **503**.

In some embodiments, the grounding paths **501g** may be disposed between two adjacent paths of the non-power paths **501s** and the power paths **501p** to reduce electrical interference.

The non-power paths **501s** and the power paths **501p** are disposed at different elevations along the Z-axis. For example, when the electronic component **51** and the power regulating device **52** are disposed on the portion **502** as shown in FIG. **5A**, the non-power paths **501s** may be closer to the electronic component **51** and the power regulating device **52** than the power paths **501p**.

For example, the upper portion of the flexible printed circuit board may include a wiring structure configured to provide non-power paths and the lower portion of the flexible printed circuit board may include a wiring structure configured to provide power paths.

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As such, the non-power paths **501s** between the backside surface (e.g., the surface **512**) of the electronic component **51** and an external component can be short.

FIG. **5C** is a cross-section of an exemplary part of an electronic device according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, an interface “F” between the portions **501** and **502** in FIG. **1A** may have an enlarged top view as shown in FIG. **5C**. It is to be noted that FIG. **5C** represents a structure different from the structure shown in FIG. **5B**.

A flexible printed circuit board or a flexible substrate may include the non-power path **501s**, the power paths **501p** and the grounding paths **501g**. The flexible printed circuit board may also include a multi-layered structure as in FIG. **5A**. However, in some other embodiments, the flexible printed circuit board may include a single or monolithic layer. Each of the non-power path **501s**, the power paths **501p** and the grounding paths **501g** may be provided by the one single layer. Therefore, the thickness of the carrier **50** may be reduced.

The flexible printed circuit board extends between the portions **501** and **502**. The flexible printed circuit board in the portion **502** may be sandwiched by two supporting layers to increase rigidity. From a top view in FIG. **5C**, a part of the flexible printed circuit board in the portion **502** is covered by the supporting layer.

The non-power path **501s** may be disposed between the power paths **501p**. The grounding path **501g** may be disposed between the non-power path **501s** and an adjacent one power path **501p** to reduce electrical interference. The non-power path **501s** can be isolated from the power paths **501p** through the grounding paths **501g** to reduce unwanted noise.

FIG. **6** is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device **6** according to some embodiments of the present disclosure. The electronic device **6** is similar to the electronic device **5** in FIG. **5A**, with differences therebetween as follows.

The power regulating device **52** in the electronic device **5** is replaced with the power regulating device **60**. The power regulating device **60** may be disposed closer to a power source (which may be connected with the portion **501**) than the electronic component **51**.

The power regulating device **60** may be configured to receive a power signal from a power source through the portions **501** and **502**, as indicated by the power path “P1.” The power regulating device **60** may regulate the power signal and provide a regulated power signal to the electronic component **51** through the portion **502**, as indicated by the power path “P2.”

In some embodiments, since the I/O pins of the power regulating device **60** are closer to the portion **501** than the I/O pins of the electronic component **51**, the power paths P1 and P2 may be closer to the electronic component **51** and the power regulating device **52** than the non-power path S2 along the Z-axis. In other words, the power paths P1 and P2 may be arranged above the non-power path S2 along the Z-axis to reduce power transmission distance. However, in some other embodiments, the non-power path S2 may be arranged above the power paths P1 and P2 to reduce non-power transmission distance.

In some embodiments, the power regulating device **60** and the power regulating device **54** may not overlap to facilitate heat dissipation.

FIG. **7** is a cross-section of an exemplary electronic device **7** according to some embodiments of the present

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disclosure. The electronic device **7** is similar to the electronic device **5** in FIG. **5A**, with differences therebetween as follows.

The power regulating devices **52** and **54** in the electronic device **5** are replaced with the power regulating device **70**. The power regulating device **70** may be disposed on the portion **502**. The power regulating device **70** and the electronic component **51** may be disposed on the opposite sides or opposite surfaces of the portion **502**.

The power regulating device **70** may be configured to receive a power signal from a power source through the portions **501** and **502**, as indicated by the power path “P1.” The power regulating device **70** may regulate the power signal and provide a regulated power signal to the electronic component **51** through the portion **502**, as indicated by the power path “P2.”

In addition, the power regulating device **70** may regulate the power signal and provide a regulated power signal to the electronic component **53** through the portion **502**, the electronic component **51** and the portion **504**, as indicated by the power path “P3.” Alternatively or additionally, the power regulating device **70** may regulate the power signal and provide a regulated power signal to the electronic component **53** through the portion **502**, the portion **503** and the portion **504**.

In some embodiments, the power regulating device **70**, the electronic component **51**, and the electronic component **53** may be at least partially overlapped to reduce power transmission distance.

Spatial descriptions, such as “above,” “below,” “up,” “left,” “right,” “down,” “top,” “bottom,” “vertical,” “horizontal,” “side,” “higher,” “lower,” “upper,” “over,” “under,” and so forth, are indicated with respect to the orientation shown in the figures unless otherwise specified. It should be understood that the spatial descriptions used herein are for purposes of illustration only, and that practical implementations of the structures described herein can be spatially arranged in any orientation or manner, provided that the merits of embodiments of this disclosure are not deviated from by such an arrangement.

As used herein, the terms “approximately,” “substantially,” “substantial” and “about” are used to describe and account for small variations. When used in conjunction with an event or circumstance, the terms can refer to instances in which the event or circumstance occurs precisely as well as instances in which the event or circumstance occurs to a close approximation. For example, when used in conjunction with a numerical value, the terms can refer to a range of variation less than or equal to $\pm 10\%$ of that numerical value, such as less than or equal to $\pm 5\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 4\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 3\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 2\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 1\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 0.5\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 0.1\%$, or less than or equal to $\pm 0.05\%$. For example, two numerical values can be deemed to be “substantially” the same or equal if a difference between the values is less than or equal to $\pm 10\%$ of an average of the values, such as less than or equal to $\pm 5\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 4\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 3\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 2\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 1\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 0.5\%$, less than or equal to $\pm 0.1\%$, or less than or equal to $\pm 0.05\%$.

Two surfaces can be deemed to be coplanar or substantially coplanar if a displacement between the two surfaces is no greater than $5\ \mu\text{m}$, no greater than $2\ \mu\text{m}$, no greater than $1\ \mu\text{m}$, or no greater than $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$.

As used herein, the singular terms “a,” “an,” and “the” may include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

As used herein, the terms “conductive,” “electrically conductive” and “electrical conductivity” refer to an ability to transport an electric current. Electrically conductive materials typically indicate those materials that exhibit little or no opposition to the flow of an electric current. One measure of electrical conductivity is Siemens per meter (S/m). Typically, an electrically conductive material is one having a conductivity greater than approximately 10^4 S/m, such as at least 10^5 S/m or at least 10^6 S/m. The electrical conductivity of a material can sometimes vary with temperature. Unless otherwise specified, the electrical conductivity of a material is measured at room temperature.

Additionally, amounts, ratios, and other numerical values are sometimes presented herein in a range format. It is to be understood that such range format is used for convenience and brevity and should be understood flexibly to include numerical values explicitly specified as limits of a range, but also to include all individual numerical values or sub-ranges encompassed within that range as if each numerical value and sub-range is explicitly specified.

While the present disclosure has been described and illustrated with reference to specific embodiments thereof, these descriptions and illustrations are not limiting. It should be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure as defined by the appended claims. The illustrations may not be necessarily drawn to scale. There may be distinctions between the artistic renditions in the present disclosure and the actual apparatus due to manufacturing processes and tolerances. There may be other embodiments of the present disclosure which are not specifically illustrated. The specification and drawings are to be regarded as illustrative rather than restrictive. Modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation, material, composition of matter, method, or process to the objective, spirit and scope of the present disclosure. All such modifications are intended to be within the scope of the claims appended hereto. While the methods disclosed herein have been described with reference to particular operations performed in a particular order, it will be understood that these operations may be combined, sub-divided, or re-ordered to form an equivalent method without departing from the teachings of the present disclosure. Accordingly, unless specifically indicated herein, the order and grouping of the operations are not limitations of the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device, comprising:
 - a carrier including a first portion, a second portion over the first portion and a third portion connecting the first portion and the second portion;
 - a first electronic component disposed between the first portion and the second portion, wherein an active surface of the first electronic component faces the second portion; and
 - a second electronic component disposed over the second portion,
 wherein the first portion is configured to transmit a first power signal to a backside surface of the first electronic component opposite to the active surface.
2. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the third portion extends from an elevation lower than the backside surface of the first electronic component to an elevation higher than the active surface of the first electronic component, and laterally covers a lateral surface of the first electronic component.

3. The electronic device of claim 2, wherein the third portion is configured to prevent the first electronic component from an electromagnetic interference (EMI).

4. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the second electronic component is configured to receive a second power signal through the second portion.

5. The electronic device of claim 4, wherein the second power signal is transmitted from the first electronic component.

6. The electronic device of claim 4, wherein the second power signal is transmitted from the third portion.

7. The electronic device of claim 6, further comprising: a power regulating device disposed over the second portion, the power regulating device configured to regulate a third power signal from the third portion and generate the second power signal.

8. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein the second portion is configured to provide a first non-power path between the first electronic component and the second electronic component, wherein the second electronic component is disposed over the first electronic component.

9. The electronic device of claim 8, wherein the first portion is configured to provide a second non-power path between the electronic device and an external device.

10. The electronic device of claim 1, wherein a Young's modulus of the first portion and a Young's modulus of the second portion are both greater than a Young's modulus of the third portion.

11. The electronic device of claim 10, wherein a thickness of the third portion is respectively less than a thickness of the first portion and a thickness of the second portion.

12. An electronic device, comprising: a carrier including a first portion, a second portion over the first portion and a third portion connecting the first portion and the second portion; and a first electronic component disposed between the first portion and the second portion and disposed on a side of the third portion;

wherein the first electronic component comprises a first region and a second region between the first region and the third portion; and wherein the first region is configured to provide a non-power path between the first electronic component and an external device, and the second region is configured to provide a power path.

13. The electronic device of claim 12, further comprising: a power regulating device connecting to the first portion and configured to regulate a power signal from the first portion and generate a regulated power signal to the power path provided by the second region of the first electronic component.

14. The electronic device of claim 13, wherein the power regulating device is between the third portion and the second region of the first electronic component.

15. The electronic device of claim 12, further comprising: a second electronic component disposed over the second portion, wherein the second electronic component and the first portion are communicated through the non-power path provided by the first region of the first electronic component.

16. The electronic device of claim 12, wherein the first portion comprises a first end connected to the third portion and a second end connected to a fourth portion, and wherein a non-power signal passing through a backside surface of the electronic component is transmitted to an external device through the first portion and the fourth portion.

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17. The electronic device of claim 16, wherein the first portion comprises an upper portion and a lower portion, and wherein the upper portion includes a first wiring structure for a non-power signal and the lower portion includes a second wiring structure for a power signal.

18. An electronic device, comprising:

a carrier including a first rigid portion, a second rigid portion over the first rigid portion and a flexible portion connecting between the first rigid portion and the second rigid portion;

a first electronic component disposed between the first rigid portion and the second rigid portion, wherein a backside surface of the first electronic component faces the first rigid portion; and

a second electronic component disposed over the second rigid portion;

wherein the first rigid portion is configured to transmit a first power signal and to transmit a second power signal to the backside surface of the first electronic compo-

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ment, the second power signal being generated by regulating the first power signal; and

wherein the second rigid portion is configured to transmit a third power signal and to transmit a fourth power signal to the second electronic component, the fourth power signal being generated by regulating the third power signal.

19. The electronic device of claim 18, wherein the third power signal is transmitted from the first rigid portion and transmitted through the flexible portion.

20. The electronic device of claim 18, further comprising: a first power regulating device disposed over the first rigid portion and disposed between the first electronic component and the flexible portion; and

a second power regulating device disposed over the second rigid portion and disposed over the first power regulating device.

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